c/10/91 S7355-1

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

April 1991 Published May 1991

Mass Layoff Statistics

A program which tracks any large layoffs for the purpose of identifying individuals needing assistance in finding employment or in being re-trained is under way in South Dakota.The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program which uses a standardized, automated approach to identify, describe and track the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's database on claims for unemployment insurance benefits.

Under this program, establishments which have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance filed against them are contacted by the state agency. South Dakota and other states where small employers have a significant impact on the economy track layoffs affecting 20 to 49 employees in addition to tracking those affecting 50 or more. The establishments are contacted to determine three things: 1) whether those claims represent long-term separations (of at least 31 days duration) from jobs with that employer, 2) the total number of persons affected, and 3) the reasons for the separations.

Establishments are identified by industry and location, so that the geographic location and industry of workers dislocated by a major layoff can be determined. Some details on the demographic characteristics of the unemployment insurance claimants are also available, such as an age breakout for those over 55, race, sex and place of residence.

The MLS program provides information on an individual's entire period of unemployment, up to the point where regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted. In South Dakota, unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted when a claimant has drawn benefits for 26 weeks.

Layoff activity in South Dakota has been too limited to allow for inclusion of detailed data on national reports from the MLS program, since detailed data (e.g. by industry) on layoff events is not published unless there are at least three firms involved and none of the firms represents 80 percent or more of the separations. In fact, the magnitude of individual layoffs which have been tracked by the MLS program in South Dakota has been small enough that publishing the data on a quarterly or even annual basis would violate our guidelines regarding confidentialty.

For the purpose of illustration, we have therefore combined all data collected through the program from the time South Dakota began participating in January of 1988 to December 1990 to obtain a three-year cumulation. Data from this three-year total is presented below in as much detail as possible without disclosing information which would violate confidentialty guidelines.

Over the three-year period, there were 27 layoff events in South Dakota. These layoff events occurred among 16 different employers in the state. The layoff events occurred for such reasons as a slack work period, bankruptcy, material shortage, bad weather (such as in the construction industry), seasonal product demand, import competition, and overseas relocation. These 27 layoff events resulted in 3,415 people being out of work. Of those workers affected by the 27 layoff events, less than half (1,637) filed initial claims for unemployment insurance.

The data indicates that jobs in the manufacturing industry are somewhat more susceptible to mass layoff activity than are jobs in the non-manufacturing industries. For example, 20 of the layoff events (or 74.1 percent) were in the manufacturing industry, and the other seven layoff events were in the non-manufacturing industries.

INSIDE...

South Dakota
Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls
Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City
Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of
Production Workers 9

Moreover, 2,340 (or 68.5 percent) of the 3,415 people laid off had been employed in the manufacturing industry. This higher incidence of layoff activity in the manufacturing industry may be related to the fact that this industry is especially prone to several of the situations which cause layoffs discussed above (e.g. slack work periods when a contract ends, material shortages, seasonal product demand, etc.).

It is also interesting to note that 51.7 percent of those employees affected by layoff events in the manufacturing industry filed initial claims for unemployment insurance, compared to just 39.7 percent of those affected by layoff events in the non-manufacturing industries.

One reason workers laid off from jobs in the manufactauring industry are more likely to claim unemployment insurance benefits may be the cyclical nature of that industry. Workers laid off from manufacturing jobs are more likely to seek out unemployment insurance benefits during temporary unemployment and then be able to return to their same jobs when business picks up, whereas workers laid off from jobs in other industries are more likely to seek other employment after a layoff if a return to the same job is more uncertain.

As was mentioned above, the MLS program also tracks layoff data by sex, age and race. For example, it shows that 991 (or 60.5 percent) of the 1,637 intitial claims were filed by women. Of those 1,637 claims, 167 (or 10.2 percent) were filed by people over the age of 55. And 48 of the claims (or 2.9 percent) were filed by American Indians.

This sex, age and race detail is also available for the manufacturing industry specifically. For example, women accounted for 64.3 percent of the initial claims filed by people who had worked in the manufacturing industry. This is rather interesting, since women hold a smaller proportion of manufacturing jobs than men do. From 1988 to 1990, approximately 34 percent of nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in the manufacturing industry were held by women. Women's higher proportion of claiming unemployment insurance benefits in the manufacturing industry may be tied to the fact that the types of manufacturers where the layoffs occurred (such as electronic and electrical equipment and machinery manufacturing, and apparel and other finished product manufacturing) employ a greater percentage of females than does the manufacturing industry as a whole.

The MLS program also tracks data on the number of laid-off workers who exhaust unemployment insurance benefits. Data shows that of the 1,637 initial claims filed as a result of the 27 layoff events in South Dakota from 1988 to 1990, only 133 (or 8.1 percent) exhausted unemployment insurance benefits. This indicates that long-term unemployment (more than 26 weeks) has not been the case for 91.9 percent of those affected by layoffs who claimed unemployment insurance benefits.

South Dakota's Labor Market in April

There are 8,800 more nonfarm wage and salaried jobs in South Dakota in April 1991 than in April 1990, making for a strong 3.1 percent gain. The nonfarm wage and salaried employment level currently stands at 293,500.

The retail trade industry, with a 5.8 percent employment increase, generated the largest share of South Dakota jobs (3,200) since April 1990. General merchandise and eating and drinking establishments made a particularly energetic showing with the addition of 1,100 and 1,000 jobs, respectively, from April 1990 employment levels. The majority of the job growth in these divisions was due to personnel hired by a new chain of department stores which opened throughout the state. Another contributing factor was gambling's continuing impact on employment levels in eating and drinking establishments. Food stores and miscellaneous retail establishments also added 400 jobs each. There are more food stores than one year ago, and also many establishments needed more workers as they remodeled and expanded to offer more services to the shopper.

The services industry came in second in job growth from April 1990 with the addition of 2,600 jobs, or 3.7 percent growth. The "on the grow" medical and health division added 1,100 jobs from year-ago employment levels. Hospitals captured 600 of these jobs and other health facilities captured 500 jobs.

State and local government employment levels each increased by 800 jobs over year-ago levels, offsetting the 1,000 job decrease in federal government caused by the layoff of Census workers after the completion of data collection for the 1990 Census. The net employment gain in government from April 1990 levels was 600 jobs.

The transportation and public utilities industry gained 800 jobs from April 1990 employment levels. Five hundred of these jobs were in the transportation division, which is continuing to reflect a recouping of losses which occurred in 1989. The growth may also be partially attributed to increased business which requires additional personnel. As business increases and more truckers "lease on" with trucking firms, additional workers such as mechanics and office staff are also needed.

The manufacturing and construction industries tied for fifth place honors in job growth with the addition of 500 jobs each from year-ago employment levels. Some of the job growth was in the construction equipment manufacturing sector.

Wholesale trade and the finance, insurance and real estate industries tied for sixth place in job growth, with the addition of 300 jobs each. The job growth in the finance, insurance and real estate industry was equally split among the divisions of depository, nondepository institutions and insurance carriers, agents and brokers.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

A review of month-to-month changes in employment showed an overall increase of 3,900 jobs (or 1.3 percent) from March to April. This is a reflection, for the most part, of seasonal employment increases in construction, wholesale/retail trade, and services.

The retail trade industry, with an all-time April employment high of 58,700, led all industries in month-to-month growth with the addition of 1,200 jobs from March employment levels. Part of these jobs were in ice-cream stands, dairy bars, drive-ins, and related businesses which opened for the summer season. Resorts and bait and tackle shops also traditionally begin noting employment increases this time of year.

The construction and services industries tied for second place in employment growth with the addition of 800 jobs each. The construction industry noted job increases in all three sectors: building (100 jobs); highway and street (500 jobs); and special trade contractors (200 jobs). The highway and street sector noted increases as seasonally expected from March to April. The other two sectors noted smaller employment gains over the month, being partially due to the fact that these two sectors maintained higher employment levels over the winter months.

The division of the services industry showing the largest employment growth was hotels/motels/amusement. Employment in this division is on a seasonal upswing, with hotels, motels, and amusement facilities like dog and auto racetracks, country clubs and tourist attractions preparing for tourists. Agricultural service businesses also contributed to the growth in services, which enjoyed seasonal employment gains as well while preparing for farmers and garden and yard enthusiasts.

The manufacturing industry pushed the job count up by 400 jobs over the month. Some manufacturing firms are starting to add workers to payrolls who will fill in for other workers while they are on summer vacation.

The wholesale trade industry gained 200 jobs over the month. The majority of this increase was found among firms distributing and applying fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, those marketing grain, and those selling seed and other supplies. This increase is not too surprising, with South Dakota farmers in April beginning preparations for planting 10.03 million acres of small grain and row crops, according to the April 1991 edition of the Crop & Livestock Reporter published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service.

The South Dakota labor force in April was 360,500. There were 348,200 South Dakotans employed and 12,300 unemployed. The unemployment rate for April was 3.4 percent, a decrease from the March rate of 4.4 percent. The decrease in the unemployment rate from March to April was as seasonally expected.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1991 (1)				April 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	124,727,000	116,678,000	8,049,000	6.5(3)	123,816,000	117,359,000	6,457,000	5.2
South Dakota	360,500	348,200	12,300	3.4	360,800	347,800	13,000	3.6
Sioux Falls MSA	75,738	73,773	1,965	2.6	75,841	73,671	2,170	2.9
Rapid City MSA	39,406	37,805	1,601	4.1	39,846	38,241	1,605	4.0
Aurora	1,399	1,389	10	.7	1,446	1,427	19	1.3
Beadle	8,975	8,561	414	4.6	9,260	8,826	434	4.7
Bennett	1,532	1,494	38	2.5	1,509	1,467	42	2.8
Bon Homme	3,425	3,339	86	2.5	3,426	3,390	36	1.1
Brookings	14,994	14,362	632	4.2	14,683	14,193	490	3.3
Brown	20,292	19,516	776	3.8	19,830	18,789	1,041	5.2
Brule	2,845	2,791	54	1.9	2,794	2,719	75	2.7
Buffalo	410	379	31	7.6	426	407	19	4.5
Butte	3,536	3,402	134	3.8	3,600	3,460	140	3.9
Campbell	1,073	1,021	52	4.8	1,103	1,063	40	3.6
Charles Mix	3,860	3,699	161	4.2	3,863	3,729	134	3.5
Clark	1,792	1,744	48	2.7	1,938	1,856	82	4.2
Clay	7,363	7,097	266	3.6	7,361	7,055	306	4.2
Codington	12,360	11,965	395	3.2	12,320	11,911	409	3.3
Corson	1,438	1,269	169	11.8	1,550	1,384	166	11.0
Custer	3,612	3,449	163	4.5	3,479	3,418	61	1.8
Davison	9,413	9,223	190	2.0	9,326	9,144	182	2.0
Day	3,253	3,060	193	5.9	3,326	3,158	168	5.1
Deuel	2,215	2,146	69	3.1	2,212	2,103	109	4.9
Dewey	1,870	1,732	138	7.4	2,031	1,882	149	7.3
Douglas	1,638	1,607	31	1.9	1,676	1,640	36	2.1
Edmunds	1,932	1,863	69	3.6	2,017	1,939	78	3.9
Fall River	3,062	2,899	163	5.3	3,244	3,122	122	3.8
Faulk	1,131	1,112	19	1.7	1,178	1,157	21	1.8
Grant	4,141	3,967	174	4.2	4,160	3,999	161	3.9
Gregory	2,361	2,309	52	2.2	2,403	2,357	46	1.9
Haakon	1,123	1,104	19	1.7	1,164	1,116	48	4.1
Hamlin	2,424	2,351	73	3.0	2,475	2,381	94	3.8
Hand	1,787	1,756	31	1.7	1,893	1,872	21	1.1
Hanson	1,386	1,359	27	1.9	1,513	1,479	34	2.2
Harding	725	714	11	1.5	785	766	19	2.4
Hughes	8,095	7,955	140	1.7	8,327	8,174	153	1.8
Hutchinson	3,942	3,881	61	1.5	4,170	4,034	136	3.3
Hyde	820	803	17	2.1	880	859	21	2.4
Jackson	1,573	1,519	54	3.4	1,630	1,561	69	4.2

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	April 1991 (1)				April 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,122	1,088	34	3.0	1,183	1,149	34	2.9
Jones	617	584	33	5.3	647	605	42	6.5
Kingsbury	2,599	2,515	84	3.2	2,817	2,660	157	5.6
Lake	5,244	4,999	245	4.7	5,429	5,046	383	7.1
Lawrence	14,438	13,781	657	4.6	12,253	11,738	515	4.2
Lincoln	7,380	7,139	241	3.3	7,206	7,061	145	2.0
Lyman	1,438	1,361	77	5.4	1,435	1,376	59	4.1
McCook	2,748	2,691	57	2.1	2,883	2,803	80	2.8
McPherson	1,439	1,412	27	1.9	1,515	1,458	57	3.8
Marshall	2,157	2,031	126	5.8	2,299	2,161	138	6.0
Meade	9,935	9,575	360	3.6	9,611	9,171	440	4.6
Mellette	817	773	44	5.4	855	826	29	3.4
Miner	1,635	1,610	25	1.5	1,578	1,492	86	5.4
Minnehaha	75,738	73,773	1,965	2.6	75,841	73,671	2,170	2.9
Moody	3,150	3,043	107	3.4	3,198	3,137	61	1.9
Pennington	39,406	37,805	1,601	4.1	39,846	38,241	1,605	4.0
Perkins	2,212	2,151	61	2.8	2,319	2,273	46	2.0
Potter	1,357	1,313	44	3.2	1,466	1,416	50	3.4
Roberts	4,486	4,258	228	5.1	4,557	4,297	260	5.7
Sanborn	1,096	1,054	42	3.8	1,136	1,058	78	6.9
Shannon	2,407	2,242	165	6.9	2,411	2,277	134	5.6
Spink	3,467	3,385	82	2.4	3,588	3,500	88	2.5
Stanley	1,328	1,271	57	4.3	1,457	1,400	57	3.9
Sully	739	722	17	2.3	767	752	15	2.0
Todd	2,576	2,406	170	6.6	2,743	2,529	214	7.8
Tripp	3,235	3,145	90	2.8	3,361	3,258	103	3.1
Turner	4,304	4,210	94	2.2	4,160	4,062	98	2.4
Union	6,572	6,290	282	4.3	6,164	5,831	333	5.4
Walworth	2,939	2,834	105	3.6	2,914	2,832	82	2.8
Yankton	10,984	10,806	178	1.6	11,040	10,768	272	2.5
Ziebach	1,135	1,095	40	3.5	1,117	1,086	31	2.8

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.6 and 5.4. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

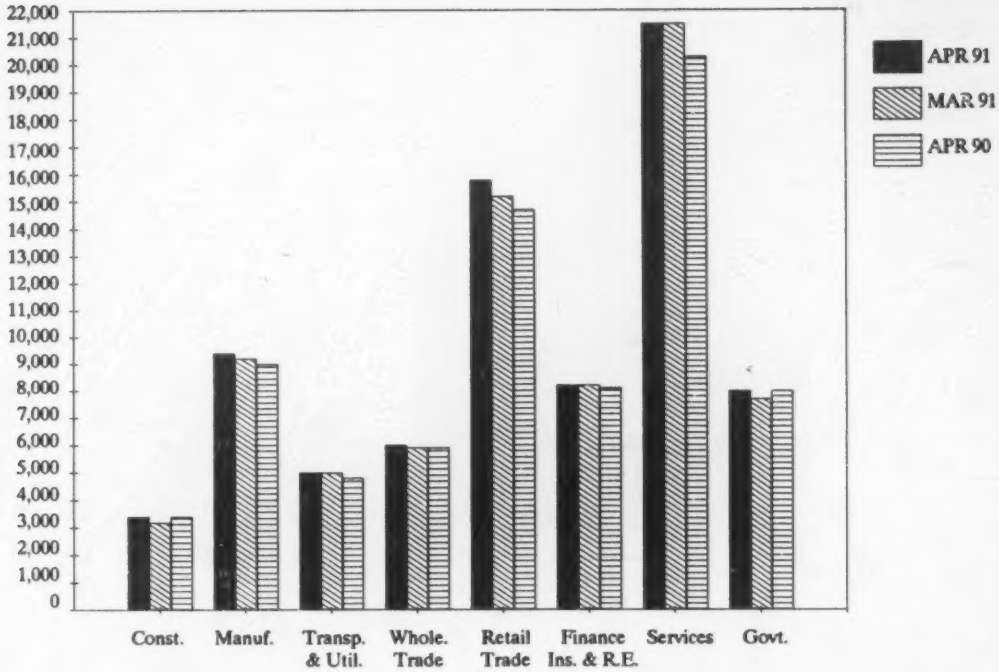
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	293,500	289,600	284,700	1.3	3.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	228,700	225,300	220,500	1.5	3.7
GOODS PRODUCING	47,800	46,600	46,800	2.6	2.1
MINING	2,500	2,500	2,500	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	11,200	10,400	10,700	7.7	4.7
MANUFACTURING	34,100	33,700	33,600	1.2	1.5
Durable Goods	19,600	19,100	19,500	2.6	.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	11,500	11,400	11,500	.9	.0
Nondurable Goods	14,500	14,600	14,100	-.7	2.8
Food & Kindred Products	7,500	7,600	7,500	-1.3	.0
Printing & Publishing	3,200	3,200	3,100	.0	3.2
SERVICE PRODUCING	245,700	243,000	237,900	1.1	3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,800	13,800	13,000	.0	6.2
Transportation	8,300	8,300	7,800	.0	6.4
Communication	3,300	3,300	3,000	.0	10.0
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,200	2,200	2,300	.0	-4.3
TRADE	77,800	76,400	74,300	1.8	4.7
Wholesale Trade	19,100	18,900	18,800	1.1	1.6
Durable Goods	8,600	8,600	8,500	.0	1.2
Nondurable Goods	10,500	10,300	10,300	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	58,700	57,500	55,500	2.1	5.8
Eating and Drinking Establishments	21,000	20,400	20,000	2.9	5.0
General Merchandise/Apparel	10,800	10,700	9,700	.9	11.3
Food Stores	8,600	8,500	8,200	1.2	4.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,500	16,500	16,200	.0	1.9
Finance	10,800	10,800	10,600	.0	1.9
Depository Institutions	5,700	5,600	5,600	1.8	1.8
Nondepository Institutions	4,400	4,400	4,300	.0	2.3
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	4,000	3,800	-2.5	2.6
SERVICES	72,800	72,000	70,200	1.1	3.7
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	8,800	8,300	8,400	6.0	4.8
Personal and Business	8,500	8,500	8,600	.0	-1.2
Medical and Health Services	27,900	27,900	26,800	.0	4.1
Hospitals	13,100	13,100	12,500	.0	4.8
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,800	14,800	14,300	.0	3.5
Educational Services	5,600	5,600	5,300	.0	5.7
Social Services	5,600	5,700	5,400	-1.8	3.7
Membership Organizations	8,700	8,600	8,400	1.2	3.6
GOVERNMENT	64,800	64,300	64,200	.8	.9
Federal	11,400	11,400	12,400	.0	-8.1
State	17,600	17,200	16,800	2.3	4.8
State Education	8,900	8,700	8,300	2.3	7.2
Local	35,800	35,700	35,000	.3	2.3
Local Education	21,000	21,000	20,500	.0	2.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

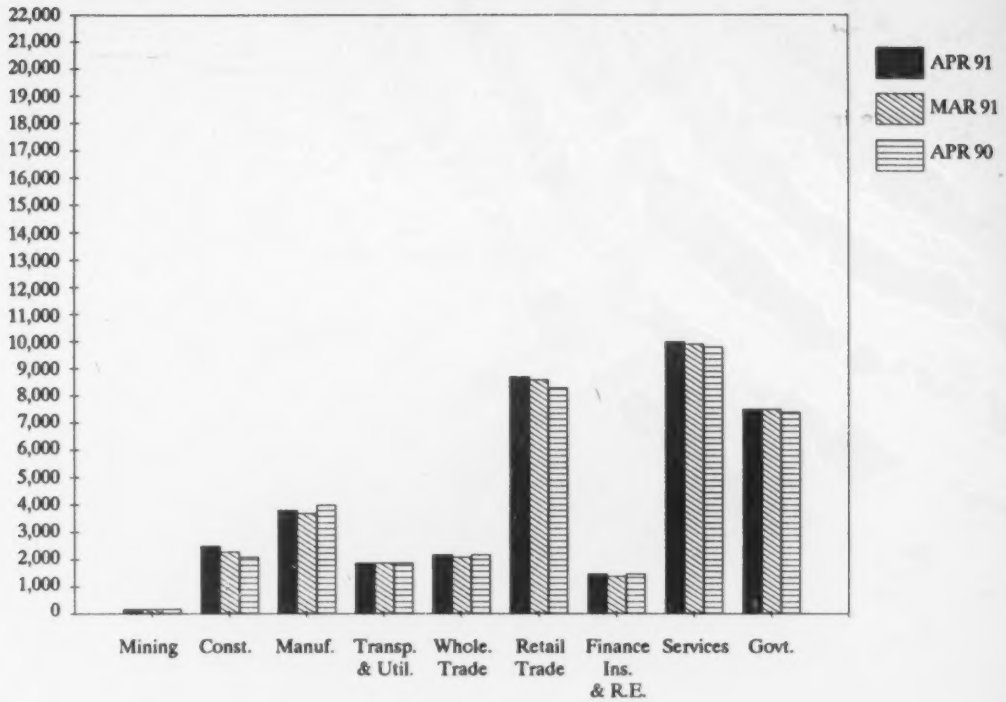


	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	77,400	76,000	74,300	1.8	4.2
GOODS PRODUCING	12,900	12,500	12,500	3.2	3.2
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	3,400	3,200	3,400	6.3	.0
MANUFACTURING	9,400	9,200	9,000	2.2	4.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	64,500	63,500	61,800	1.6	4.4
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,000	5,000	4,800	.0	4.2
TRADE	21,800	21,100	20,600	3.3	5.8
Wholesale	6,000	5,900	5,900	1.7	1.7
Retail	15,800	15,200	14,700	3.9	7.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,200	8,200	8,100	.0	1.2
SERVICES	21,500	21,500	20,300	.0	5.9
GOVERNMENT	8,000	7,700	8,000	3.9	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	38,300	37,600	37,400	1.9	2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	6,500	6,200	6,300	4.8	3.2
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,500	2,300	2,100	8.7	19.0
MANUFACTURING	3,800	3,700	4,000	2.7	-5.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	31,800	31,400	31,100	1.3	2.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,900	1,900	1,900	.0	.0
TRADE	10,900	10,700	10,500	1.9	3.8
Wholesale	2,200	2,100	2,200	4.8	.0
Retail	8,700	8,600	8,300	1.2	4.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,400	1,500	7.1	.0
SERVICES	10,000	9,900	9,800	1.0	2.0
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,500	7,400	.0	1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990
Total Private	190,200	186,400	183,200	32.4	32.3	32.7
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,100	41.6	42.8	41.7
Construction	8,600	8,000	8,400	34.8	37.8	39.2
Manufacturing	25,200	24,800	25,400	40.2	40.1	38.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,400	11,400	10,900	38.3	38.1	38.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	68,500	66,800	64,900	29.7	29.1	30.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,500	12,500	12,200	35.2	35.3	36.0
Services	61,900	60,800	59,300	29.9	29.8	29.4

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990
Total Private	$265.68	$264.54	$256.04	$8.20	$8.19	$7.83
Mining	524.16	544.84	515.00	12.60	12.73	12.35
Construction	357.40	393.50	392.39	10.27	10.41	10.01
Manufacturing	354.97	354.89	328.25	8.83	8.85	8.46
Transportation & Public Utilities	423.98	418.72	422.18	11.07	10.99	11.11
Wholesale & Retail Trade	203.15	194.97	199.82	6.84	6.70	6.53
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	304.13	313.46	288.72	8.64	8.88	8.02
Services	240.10	237.80	219.91	8.03	7.98	7.48

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	6,700	6,400	6,300	39.5	41.7	41.9
Rapid City MSA	3,000	3,000	3,100	41.6	39.5	39.5

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990
Sioux Falls MSA	$360.24	$384.47	$359.08	$9.12	$9.22	$8.57
Rapid City MSA	394.78	355.50	383.55	9.49	9.00	9.71

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990
Sex, Total	2,355	3,433	2,039
Male	1,560	2,532	1,201
Female	795	901	838
Race, Total	2,355	3,433	2,039
White	2,128	3,178	1,824
Nonwhite	227	255	215
Age, Total	2,355	3,433	2,039
Under 45	1,714	2,513	1,388
Over 45	641	920	651
[2]Industry, Total	2,355	3,433	2,039
Mining	80	104	67
Construction	498	1,073	399
Manufacturing	686	822	637
Transportation & Public Utilities	113	164	86
Trade	405	554	349
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	61	73	83
Services	393	478	337
Government	119	165	81
[2]Occupation	2,355	3,433	2,039
Professional & Managerial	284	384	258
Clerical and Sales	333	394	309
Services	271	373	210
Processing	98	111	84
Machine Trade	135	172	88
Benchwork	255	274	323
Structural Work	667	1,194	512
Other	312	531	255
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	2,355	3,433	2,039
1-2 Weeks	294	385	315
3-4 Weeks	264	388	221
5-14 Weeks	1,127	1,858	810
15 Weeks & Over	670	802	693

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	April 1991	March 1991	April 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,530	1,582	1,065	-3.3	43.7
B. Weeks Compensated	10,698	13,999	8,775	-23.6	21.9
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$999,597	$1,410,081	$798,024	-29.1	25.3
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$46,721,845	$45,693,757	$43,464,992	2.2	7.5
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	4,832	5,059	4,845	-4.5	-0.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	3,339	3,045	4,103	9.7	-18.6
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	9,320	8,508	11,421	9.5	-18.4

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	April 1991
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$120,950

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

State's child labor laws revised

Several changes take effect in South Dakota's child labor laws on July 1, 1991.

As of that date, children under the age of 18 must be paid at least 75 percent of the minimum wage, or $3.19 per hour. The only exceptions are babysitters or outside salespeople.

The new law also revises the number of hours children under 16 may work. Effective July 1, children under the age of 16 will be allowed to work no more than four hours in any school day and no more than 20 hours in any school week. They also many not work more than eight hours in any nonschool day and not more than 40 hours in any nonschool week. Children under the age of 16 will not be allowed to work past 10 p.m. on any day that precedes a school day.

A law that required the filing of a work certificate for children under the age of 16 has been repealed.

The South Dakota Department of Labor has been given the authority to investigate and issue a permit to work for children who would otherwise be barred from employment. This authority was formerly placed with the local superintendent of schools.

For more information on South Dakota's child labor laws, contact the South Dakota Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Office at (605) 773-3682.

Employers: give youth an opportunity

South Dakota employers are urged to give youth a summer job experience. The Department of Labor's Summer Youth Program may be an option.

The Summer Youth Program places economically disadvantaged and at-risk youth between the ages of 14 and 21 in summer jobs.

The program, funded by the federal Job Training Partnership Act, offers jobs paying at least $4.25 an hour. Participants may work up to 40 hours a week but cannot exceed a total of 270 hours for the program, which runs from May 28 through Sept. 6.

There are incentives for businesses to hire and train young workers. Employers may qualify for up to a 50 percent reimbursement for wages and training of qualified young people.

Private employers who wish to participate in the Summer Youth Program should contact their local Job Service office.

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

05/88
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST WEST HIWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

Selected National Economic Indicators

	April 1991	Mar. 1991	April 1990	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	135.2	135.0	128.9	0.1	4.9
Industrial Production Index[2]	105.1	105.0	108.8	0.1	-3.4
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$151,539	$149,602	$148,956	1.3	1.7
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	957	901	1,217	6.2	-21.4
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	9.00	9.00	10.00	0.00	-10.00

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.